

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 3s./-4d.
On Demand 3s./-5d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.05.

(ESTABLISHED 1831)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

January 14, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 48 2 p.m. 55
Humidity 18 18

January 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 50 48

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

7853 二月初二十一

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

一月十四日香港

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Enemy Protest Against Russian Propaganda.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a telegram from Bratislava, via Berlin, states that at the plenary meeting on January 12, Herr von Hoffmann again protested against the Russian wireless propaganda, because it transgressed the terms of the armistice and intended to carry revolution and civil war into the Central Empires.

M. Trotsky replied that the armistice in no wise restricted the expression of Russian opinion.

Herr von Kastlmann declared that non-interference in Russian affairs was a fixed principle of the German Government, which, however, demanded complete reciprocity.

M. Trotsky replied that the Russian Government would regard it as a step forward if Germany freely and frankly expressed views regarding the internal conditions of Russia.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A Check on Constituent Assembly Members.

London, January 13.

A Russian wireless message states that the Central Executive of the Councils of Workers', Soldiers and Peasants Deputies have decreed giving local Councils power to re-elect or recall members of the Constituent Assembly in all cases where they do not express the views of the labouring masses.

A Maximalist News Agency statement shows that the above decree is intended to bring about the recall or re-election of all anti-Maximalist members of the Constituent Assembly. The News Agency states that the Peasant's Congress of the Twelfth Army has decided to recall three Social Revolutionaries of the Right, whom it elected. A number of Governments has decided similarly.

Ukrainian Questions.

London, January 13.

An All-Ukrainian Sea Congress has been summoned to meet at Kieff on the 23rd instant to discuss the questions of a Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, reports from the Black Sea Navy to Ukraine, the re-organisation of the Navy on a voluntary basis, and the organisation of Trade Unions.

SUPREME OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN.

German Great Scheme of Revenge.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that *Le Matin* publishes a statement by an eminent neutral who came from Berlin on January 7, declaring that the Germans will launch a supreme offensive at Verdun. It is intended to be the Crown Prince's revenge, with big diversions in Italy and in the direction of Calais, as soon as the weather permits.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Foreign Doctors Complain of Being Mobbed.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that Drs. Wu Lien-teh, Lewis and Eckfeld (American citizen) and Jousset (a French citizen) have wired the *North China Daily News* from Fregohen, in Shansi, the centre of the plague district, to the effect that they have been mobbed, the local Magistrate morally supporting the crowd and the soldiers inciting the populace to further excesses. Apparently the doctors' messages are not allowed to reach the Foreign Legations in Peking.

RETURN OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

Captain of the Emden Among the Number.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that three Dutch ships with German war prisoners and civilians have arrived at Rotterdam from England. The prisoners included von Mueller, the Captain of the Emden; Wallis, the Captain of the *Blucher*; and the son of Admiral von Tirpitz; also many infantry officers captured in South-West Africa. The Germans acknowledged the good tone which marked British conduct towards themselves.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 13.

An Italian official message states that the artillery is active on the Asiago Plateau to the east of the Plave Vecchia. British batteries obtained many direct hits on hostile emplacements on the left bank of the Plave.

MR. HUGHES TO AGAIN VISIT ENGLAND.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that the *Sunday Times* announces, on the best of authority, that Mr. Hughes will sail for England, probably in March, to consult with Mr. Lloyd George and representatives of the Dominions and Allied Governments on war problems and post-war matters. Mr. Hughes has been urgently invited to participate in a discussion of the economic side of the war, and goes as a plenipotentiary able to bind the Commonwealth to a number of matters.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Vain Hopes for the Future.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Association of South Sea Traders has telegraphed to Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, expressing joy at the appointment of a Governor of New Guinea as promising a vigorous Colonial policy of holding firmly to "our richly blessed South Sea Colonies, now in the hands of the enemies." Dr. Solf replied, hoping that the German flag would soon again be flying "over our fine South Sea Colonies."

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

War-Time Increases for Officers.

London, January 13.

The War Cabinet has decided to increase subalterns' pay during the war to a minimum of half a guinea daily from October 1, last year. There are also consequential increases for Captains and Majors. The decision will also make the allowances for children two pounds each, monthly to a maximum of eight pounds for subalterns and Captains, and half of the foregoing for Majors. The age-limits are extended to eighteen for boys and twenty-one for unmarried girls. Practically, corresponding increases and allowances are generally made for all junior naval officers. It is estimated that the foregoing concessions will, initially, cost seven and half millions annually.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Reported Escape of Enemy Troops.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Berlin semi-official message states that, according to a wireless message, 1,700 German and 9,500 native troops escaped to Portuguese territory from German East Africa.

ARGENTINE WHEAT FOR THE ALLIES.

London, January 13.

A message from Buenos Aires states that an important agreement has been completed between the Argentine and representatives of the Anglo-French Governments regarding the Allied purchase of the Argentine wheat crop. The Argentine will grant Great Britain and France credit up to forty-million sterling to facilitate the purchase and keep the rate of exchange normal.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 13.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were night patrol encounters south-east of Armentières.

A French communiqué states:—Between January 1 and 10, we brought down fifteen enemy aeroplanes. The destruction of twelve others is most probable but cannot be confirmed.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

London, January 13.

Reuter's officially informed that there were no mines where the *Revere* sank.

GERMANY'S TERRITORIAL POLICY DENOUNCED.

London, January 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, addressing the first meeting of the Polish Society in Berlin, Professor Hansebeck urged Germany to renounce territorial acquisitions in the east and west, on grounds not pacifist, but of higher political sagacity. He instanced the brilliant success of British policy in South Africa.

SUCCESSFUL ARAB OPERATIONS.

London, January 13.

It is officially announced that confirmation has been obtained of the success of the Arab operations against the Hejaz Railway to the north of Maan during three days in the first week of January. The Arabs gained possession of an important portion of the line, wrecking and burning the rolling stock and damaging bridges. The raiders retired with prisoners and booty.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed three raids southward of Lens. Hostile artillery is active south-west of Cambrai and in the neighbourhood of Lens and Messines.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

London, January 12.

A disastrous colliery explosion has occurred at Halsall, Staffordshire. Many are entombed. So far a hundred, some dead, have been brought to the surface and 160 are missing.

BEERSHEBA.

(By Major C. J. C. Street.)

Beersheba, which was captured by the British troops under the command of General Allenby on October 31st, is a town of some importance on the southern boundary of Palestine. It lies roughly midway between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, being twenty-nine miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the coast of the former, and thirty-four from the latter.

Beersheba stands as the most southerly outpost of the biblical Judea, a country proverbially rich and fruitful, although now somewhat fallen into decay under Turkish rule. To the South lies the inhospitable desert of Sinai, with its treeless expanses of rock and sand, to the North and West alone has some attempt been made to cultivate the soil. The town itself lies about eight hundred feet above sea level, at the foot of the high land to the North, which rises in some places to nearly three thousand feet in a series of irregular spurs which form the vertebrae of the main chain of hills running North and South.

The strategic importance of the place is explained by the fact that it formed the main support of the left wing of the Turkish Army operating in Southern Palestine. For the support of this Army the Turks had constructed a narrow-gauge railway, some fifty or sixty miles long, winding northwards through Palestine until it joined the existing line between Jaffa and Jerusalem at near Kefas. This line, roughly and hurriedly constructed at the best, has suffered severely from the activities of British raiding parties during the past few months. For instance, during the later days of May, 1917, the Southern extension of the railway, which passed through Bir Asluj and Es Sebeita to El Auja, just on the Turkish side of the Egyptian frontier, was cut for a length of ten miles between Bir Asluj and Hadej. The maintenance of this line of communication has been, throughout the campaign, a matter of great difficulty for the Turks.

Besides the railway, Beersheba is the southern terminus of the highway that forms the main southern artery of Palestine. This road, which is of great antiquity, runs from Jerusalem through Bethlehem (Bait Lubim) to Hebron (El Khalil), and there splits into two branches, one branch running south-east to the southern end of the Dead Sea, the other south-west direct to Beersheba. The distance from Jerusalem to Beersheba by this road is almost exactly fifty miles. During the progress of the war the road has been greatly improved, its surface has in many places been renewed, and the steep gradients of the two thousand feet climb between Beersheba and Hebron have been modified. It is now suitable for heavy motor transport, for which purpose it has apparently been much used by the Turks, as a means of relieving the traffic on the railway.

The history of Beersheba has its origin in the remotest times. Its geographical position would naturally make it a place of some importance to travellers from the desert of Sinai into Palestine. It would of course be of far less importance than Gaza, which lies on the direct caravan route from Egypt, but it was certainly a place of rest and refreshment very early in the world's history. The name probably means "The Seven Wells," showing that it possessed a water supply, and the points where water could be obtained were the determining factor in the mapping out of the route across the desert. In the time of patriarch Abraham these wells were probably the sites of a small village, which grew by degrees throughout biblical times until in the fourth century A.D. Eusebius and Jerome speak of the place as a large village or town. At this time it was also the seat of a Roman Garrison, who found it a convenient spot from which to control the traffic passing in and out of Judea round the southern end of the Dead Sea. Later still, in medieval times, the town was the seat of a Bishopric.

The modern village of Beersheba is built about a mile from the ruins of the old town. These ruins lie to the north-east of the village, and contain traces of considerable architectural development.

The stones and other materials have unfortunately been used as a quarry for the building of the modern village, and very little remains of the old town, but the footings of the walls and a few heaps of tumbled stones. Some idea of the extent of the old town in its most flourishing days can, however, be gathered from the size of these ruins, which cover about a thousand acres.

In the early years of the present century Beersheba was a village of from eight hundred to a thousand inhabitants, possessing houses and gardens, a mosque, and, more important than all, a post-office. Although pleasant in comparison with the old town it is still a small town, which could not compare either in beauty or prosperity with the towns along the main caravan route between Egypt and Syria, or with the more favoured localities situated further north among the hills. Since the war it must have changed its character completely, and developed into a considerable military base, the railway at the end of the lines of communication from the Turkish base. The communiqué describes the place as having been taken after a determined resistance, and we

must have changed its character completely, and developed into a considerable military base, the railway at the end of the lines of communication from the Turkish base. The communiqué describes the place as having been taken after a determined resistance, and we

must have changed its character completely, and developed into a considerable military base, the railway at the end of the lines of communication from the Turkish base. The communiqué describes the place as having been taken after a determined resistance, and we

"THE COURT CARDS."

To lovers of a bright, refined entertainment, the programme of the "Court Cards" will appeal as much as cards themselves do to lovers of a quiet little game. Mirth and melody are judiciously blended in artistic settings, and the diversified talents of the happy combination of artists provide an excellent evening's diversion.

Miss Vic Parsons, in her character of Queen of Hearts, is responsible for dealing much piquantly yet daintily humour which never fails to secure its merited meed of appreciation from a discerning audience.

Miss Dorothy Grace, Queen of Diamonds, for artistic singing, more than supplies the needful, Miss Rosina Palmerston, Queen of Clubs, with her mandoline, adds just the "chic" needed to harmonise the whole. Mr. Geo. Titchener, as King of Clubs, is another great favourite and versatile in the extreme.

Mr. Laurie Burman, the King of Spades, is a baritone with a very fine compass.

Mr. Albert Keats, King of Spades, is a gifted pianist and vocalist, and Mr.

Edgar Warwick, The Joker of the pack, is too funny for words

and deals out a refreshing type

of humour and wins every trick.

This clever little band of artists commence their Hongkong season

at the Theatre Royal on Saturday

night, January 19, in a complete

new programme. Five per cent.

of the gross receipts will be

donated to the Red Cross Fund

during the season. The booking

is, as usual, at Moutrea.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 13 as follows:—

The members of the Provincial Assembly entertained Chan King-ming to a tea party held for the purpose of wishing him success in the expedition to Fukien; on the 12th inst. The latter after inspecting the troops on the drill ground, rode to the Assembly and was welcomed by all the members. A speech was delivered by Wu Ho-man to the effect that the expeditionary army is not for the purpose of attack but to relieve the people of Fukien who are suffering from the cruel treatment of illegal officials.

Commander Lin Ping-yue and the Defence Commissioner, Lung Sun-shai, have reported that a few thousand of Lung Chak-kwong's troops have been repelled by the Canton soldiers in a place about 10 miles from Limchow city. Over 200 of Lung's soldiers were killed and a large quantity of ammunition captured.

On hearing that a detachment of Lung's army will be sent to reinforce Fuchien under the protection of part of the Northern Squadron, the Authority requested Admiral Ching Puk-kwong to dispatch warships to intercept it.

A passenger junk from Haung-shan to Canton, while passing Chan Cheau, was pirated and very large booty was taken.

Lung Chak-kwong has arrived to Luk Wing-ting stating that his army, while inspecting Ko Chau and Lin Chow were attacked and forced to fight.

HONoured BY JAPAN.

Decorations for British Naval Officers.

The following decorations have been conferred by the Emperor of Japan on officers of the British Naval Forces for distinguished services rendered during the war:—

Order of Rising Sun with Paulownia (Grand,

GENERAL NEWS.

Consular Appointment. Mr. J. Bribous, Belgian Consul-General at Secau, has been appointed Consul-General in Yokohama, succeeding Mr. G. Bastin who recently left for Livorno.

A Russian Arrested.

A Russian passenger on the Yamashiro Maru, which passed through Nagasaki for Shanghai, was arrested by the Nagasaki Water Police on a charge of illegal possession of opium. He was alleged to have obtained the drug in Vladivostok.

Obituary.

Mr. Alfred William Playfair, professor of English literature in Keio University, died at Kowakudani in the Hakone region recently from a sudden attack of heart disease. Mr. Playfair, who was 47 years old, had gone to Hakone for a short vacation during the New Year holidays.

Fighting at Nan Yang. Fighting is reported to have taken place at Nan Yang between General Chao Ti's troops and the independent troops under Li Tien-tai. The Government troops at first got the upper hand, but fell into an ambush when pursuing the rebels and were defeated.

Repairing the Flood Damage. The Chinese Government has granted the sum of \$130,000 towards the cost of constructing a road between Peking and Tientsin. The American Red Cross will also give \$100,000 for the same purpose.—*Peking Daily News*.

Ingenious Opium Smuggling. There is no end to the ingenuity of opium smugglers, says the *Englishman* of Calcutta. A couple of days ago an up-country man, dressed in military attire, was arrested at the Howrah railway station, while slitting with a trunk from the down Delhi express. On examining the trunk it was found to have a false bottom which was stuffed with opium weighing about six seers.

Nest of Japan Counterfeitors Unearthed.

Two men named Hisatome Tokutaro and Obaya Sakitaro were arrested in Nagoya a few days ago for attempting to forge national bonds, says the *Kobe Herald*. They are reported to have confessed that they had been counterfeiting national bonds of Y500 face value, with two other Japanese in Nagoya. Their plan was to make bonds amounting to ten million yen and use them as security in obtaining bronze from the Chinese Government.

Far Eastern Honours.

Authority has been granted by the King to Mr. T. H. Sanders, teacher in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, to wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class, of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; and to Mr. N. MacLean, master of the s.s. Irene, Mr. G. M. Waggett, master of the s.s. Kwang Ping, Mr. H. MacKinnon, master of the s.s. Hain Ming, and Mr. J. Balkett, master of the s.s. Hain Kong, to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Striped Tiger, conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China.

A Widow's Suicide.

Mrs. Mabel Hyde, a widowed lady 44 years of age, who had lived in India for a number of years, returned to England recently in order to see her son, an officer in the Royal Flying Corps, whom she had not met for eight years. She landed at Southampton and while in the train on the journey to London a fellow passenger gave her a newspaper to read. Mrs. Hyde was then shocked to see there in that day's *Evening News* lists the names of her son among the killed. After arriving at Waterloo she proceeded to the War Office, where the tragic news was confirmed. The lady then went to her sister's house at Maxwell Hill, where she spent a restless night. Next day she made her will, and wrote a number of farewell letters. At night she took the contents of a bottle of tablets which contained a poison of the opiate class. She was found later in a comatose condition, and the efforts of two doctors to restore her were unsuccessful. At the inquest, which was held at Hornsey, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

NOTICES.



Our terms make it easy to have a Victrola and we have styles to suit all.

Prices from \$33 to \$330.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.

MOUTRIES.



SEE LAZARUS
TO
SEE BETTER.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

A Strong Picture of the Remorseless Hun Method. The *New York Tribune*, in an editorial on recent revelations of the methods of German diplomacy, says:—

"The business of a German diplomat, his chief occupation, is to intrigue against the governments which receive him in the interest of the country which sends him. "He hires assassins, he hires pickpockets, he hires agents provocateurs," he mobilizes the underworld to attack public officials of the government to which he is accredited. This is the German diplomat."

"As for German diplomacy, it is used as the facade for murder. It seeks to persuade peoples whose rights Germany means to invade, whose citizens Germany means to kill, that it is their moral duty to submit to these things, as it is Germany's inherent right to do them."

"But because there is a suspicion to the German mind that 'stupid' Governments will not submit to these things, German diplomacy seeks to sandbag these Governments."

"What on earth is the use of talking of peace, reconciliation, anything but war with a nation which holds to such ideas as these? For a quarter of a century German Ambassadors and Ministers all over the world have been intriguing and plotting, corrupting and debauching, for the sole purpose of permitting Germany to commit crimes in the world and escape the punishment thereof."

"German diplomacy has borrowed the methods of the Mafia and covered them with the uniform of diplomacy. It has stolen the historic procedure of the highwayman and sought to transform it by decoration bestowed by the Kaiser himself."

"Was there ever anything in the world so grotesque as and more atrocious than this whole German thing, this disease of Germanism, manifested by symptoms now familiar to the world?"

20 at an advanced place. His closest friend writes:—"When last I saw him alive he was bravely rallying the men under the most appalling shell fire. He would have been 32 on Sept. 25.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamian, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

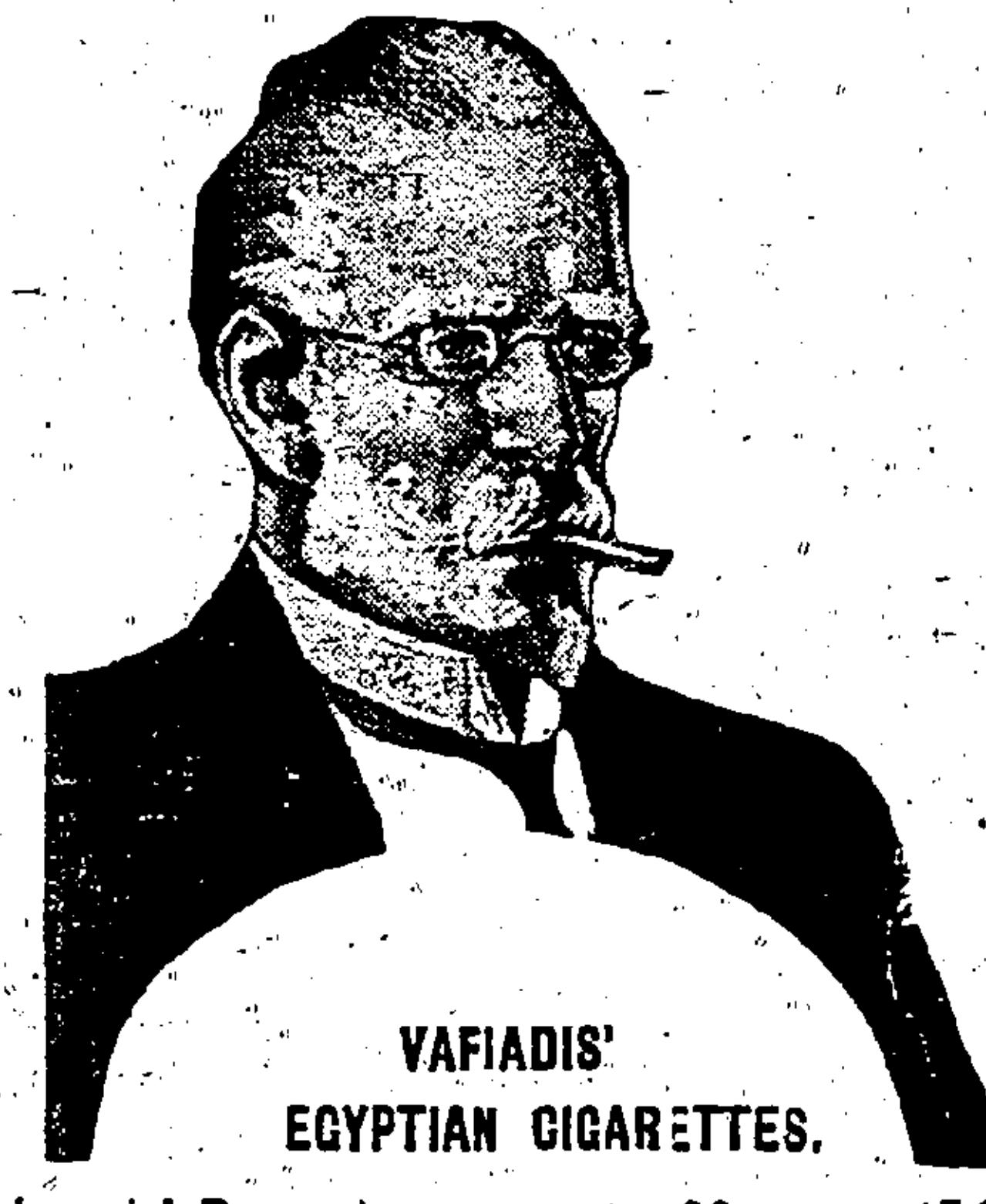
TO BE LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET. \$7 Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and usual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street.

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES.

VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

STANDARD CLOTHES.

Men's Suits to be Sold Retail at £2 10s.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Anti-que China and Curios (Just arrived from the North) THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
the 17th and 18th January,
1918.

commencing each day
at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Anti-que China and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Tungkwo periods. Comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, flower pots, etc., etc.

Fine famille rose wine cups Kienlun (Imperial ware).

Fine famille rose screen and plaques, Kienlun.

Fine jade ornaments, Hon (Imperial ware).

Fine Sang-de-boeuf penholder, White "Goddess of Mercy," Ming.

Fine crystal vases and green jade ornaments.

Fine bronze vase, Sung.

Also

A Few Pieces of Soochow Red Wood.

On View from Wednesday,

the 16th, inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERYTHING FOR GOLF

INCLUDING

THE "ORION" AND "BROWN-VARDON"
PUTTERS.

GOLF BALLS. CADDY BAGS.

60 cents to \$1.10 \$3.75 to \$12.50

J. T. SHAW

TEL 692

NEW STOCK

OF

SOFT FELT HATS

JUST RECEIVED.

NEWEST SHADES, LATEST STYLES
INSPECTION INVITED

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

G. S. R.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VILLEZ ROAD, CENTRAL
TEL. 2030. HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1918:—

Tuesday 29th January
Friday 22nd February

Wednesday 27th March

Friday 26th April

Wednesday 29th May

Thursday 27th June

Monday 29th July

Thursday 29th August

Friday 27th September

Tuesday 29th October

Thursday 28th November

Friday 27th December

By order of Committee,

A. H. G. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1917.

HIMRODS

Divine Instant Relief

No matter what your trouble may be, you may be relieved by this medicine.

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this formula ready a restorative power that is simply wonderful.

PAKISTAN Tonic

We have Just Received
A Consignment
of
LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES
in fancy boxes.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong Dispensary
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—At Kobe, on the 11th inst., Matthiessen Smith, Manager, Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

CASTLE.—On January 7, at the Hangzhou Christian College, Mrs. Florence Rodd Castle, aged 39, wife of the Rev. H. Castle, of Tung-lu Church Missionary Society.

TYTLER.—On January 7, 1918, at Shanghai, John Edward Tytler, of Manchester, England, aged 41 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

RUSSIA'S CONFUSION.

The further the situation in Russia develops the clearer does it become that the almost misapprehension prevails among those into whose control the country has fallen regarding the general policy of the Allies in the war. The Bolsheviks are manifestly an ultra-Socialistic force. Hence it is not altogether to be wondered at that their outlook is intensely visionary and that they fail to ignore stern practicalities. M. Trotsky has at least been thoroughly consistent all along the line in the peace negotiations, but he also has been amazingly blind in failing to see that the Germans are in no sense sincere in their attitude towards the Russian people. In spite of the fact that the German proposal have been described by the Bolsheviks themselves as being utterly impossible, we find M. Trotsky willing to proceed with the futile business of further negotiations with the Prussian Militarists and even of conceding them a point by not insisting that the pourparlers take place in neutral territory. What possible good he imagines will come from further discussions we cannot conceive, for the peace that Germany wants is not one which is likely to commend itself to the Russian democrats.

But the most startling turn of all comes in the Manifesto issued by the Bolshevik Commander-in-Chief to the effect that Russia is surrounded by enemies on all sides, and that hence "a Holy War" is contemplated against the bourgeoisie of Russia, Germany, Britain and France. Here we see evidence of a most distorted conception of the real situation. We had an idea that the Russians' quarrel, as that of the Entente Powers generally, was with Militarism. Now it appears to be with the bourgeoisie (or the middle classes) of a number of nations, including their own and those of Germany, Britain and France. Strangely enough, the call to battle is addressed to the masses of Italy, Spain, France, Austria and Switzerland—a combination which is as weird as remarkable. What form the "Holy War" is to take we are not told, but the scheme involves the creation of a so-called People's Army which is to be well-armed and which is described as a force of "resisters." The whole thing reads like an extravagant dream. One point that immediately suggests itself is that Russia's energies would be far better expended in organising to oppose the real enemy militarily than in concocting absurd and impracticable schemes for the purpose of battling with imaginary foes. If she can train and effectively arm a body of men for purposes such as this, what might she not do in defence of the country against an enemy whose obvious aim is profit at Russia's expense?

It might be imagined from the nature of the Bolshevik Manifesto that there was absolute identity of aim between the Allies and the Central Powers, since the "Holy War" is proclaimed against the middle classes of both groups of nations. But what more do the Socialists of Russia desire than the achievement of the ideals to which both Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson have recently openly subscribed? The fulfilment of those aims will inevitably mean the abandonment of all conquest, aggrandisement and secret diplomacy; a large measure of disarmament; fair treatment of all peoples, great or small; and the creation of a general association of nations for the purpose of preserving universal peace. That is a programme which ought to satisfy the most ardent Socialists, and it is one that could not possibly emanate from the Central Powers. The Allies are in very truth fighting the battles of Democracy. Their cause is the cause of the People. That being so, it is the sheerest nonsense for the Russian ex-ministers to banish the Allies and the Austro-Germans together and regard both as wicked foes. If ever a nation had cause for praying to be saved from itself, that nation is Russia to-day.

A Reverend Maligner.

The Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, D.D., who, as is fairly generally known, has been making himself of late somewhat notorious by remarks on various subjects containing more sound than sense—and one little budget of which practically cost him his post as Headmaster of Eton—has seen fit to make a most scurrilous attack on the Press. The report on which we base this statement will be found in another part of this issue. It is reproduced from the London Daily Telegraph, which, in a sub-headline, refers to the reverend gentleman's statement as "a remarkable speech." It is more than that—it is a mendacious, thoughtless and absolutely indefensible piece of twaddle, uttered by one who had not the faintest idea of what the great institution which he was foolishly maligning stands for. We are taking the reverend gentleman seriously, and we are in consequence assuming that he is referring to the Press as a whole and not to a section of it. This reverend and honourable gentleman says in effect that as newspapers are "commercial products" they are more concerned about those things which make for increased circulation than for the publication of facts. They want "sensations," he further states.

The Truth.

Now, without wasting more time and space over this mischievous maligner, we will merely state that if there is one thing more than another which dominates the conductors of British newspapers it is their ardent desire to present facts; and it would very much astonish most readers, we imagine, if they knew how much care is taken by newspaper men to obtain veracity and accuracy of statement—often, indeed, only to be obtained at the cost of much time and trouble. That is an absolutely true statement in regard to every British newspaper—of national or local importance—which does not degrade its high and honourable mission, just as in much the same way as some reverend gentlemen, forgetful of the noble ideals that animate their high calling, are foolish enough sometimes to make a statement that can only appeal to people as thoughtless and ill-informed as themselves. The newspaper that preferred printing lies to facts would soon be a bankrupt concern.

The Sinking of the Rewa.

The German "explanation" of the sinking of the hospital ship Rewa is a characteristic piece of Teutonic quibbling and contradiction. In the first place, we are told that no definite statement can be made on the subject, "as the submarine possibly concerned is still at sea." That is quite reasonable so far as it goes, for we can well understand that the German Government has not yet received any report from the commander of the submarine which committed the dastardly outrage. But when we say that "competent quarters" consider it impossible that the ship was torpedoed, and that it must have been mined, we should very much like to know on what this statement is based. If the views expressed by these "competent" people are correct, why do the Germans mention any submarine as being "possibly concerned?" The only people who can back up their statement by direct evidence are those who were on the ship, and these state that the vessel was torpedoed. More than that, we have the official statement that there were no mines at the spot where the Rewa was sunk. We may be pardoned, therefore, if we prefer to accept the British facts rather than the German imaginings.

Returned Banished Charged.

A Chinese, who have been banished for five years in 1914, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of a cap and also with returning from banishment before his term had expired. The case was adjourned until Thursday morning.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NOTHING THAT THE WORKING CLASSES OBJECT TO MORE THAN THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHO "TAKE AN INTEREST IN THEM."—Mr. F. G. Kellaway.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of the British Museum (1759).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3. 05/8d.

Opium Possession.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, with possessing two taels of opium. The defendant was arrested on the Wing Lok Wharf with the opium in two small tins tied round his legs. His Worship imposed a fine of \$150, or two months' hard labour.

Dock Theft.

A poorly-clad Chinese was, before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, charged with stealing two port hole fastenings, from a ship at Hunghom Dock. A previous conviction was proved and his Worship sentenced the man to three months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

Fish Dealer in Trouble.

A fish dealer charged a man before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing a quantity of fish valued at \$4. It appeared that the fish were in a basket below a wharf, and included several garoops, which are valuable fish. The defendant was seen to pull the basket up and take the fish out. His Worship sent him to prison for three weeks with hard labour.

War Comforts.

"Our Little Bit" Society have to-day sent to Mearns, Shawan Tomes & Co., two cases of war comforts to be forwarded to Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, containing 976 roller bandages, 120 flannel vests, 150 suits pajamas, 43 white woollen hells, 91 white woollen caps, 30 pairs white woollen bed socks, 3 quilts, 3 pillows, 30 pairs slippers, 7 floor cloths, 1 lot magazines. The Society also sent to Captain Cassel in December last, for distribution to local troops, 120 khaki handkerchiefs.

\$5,000 Bail.

The concubine of a Chinese, living in Hongkong, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of money, jewellery and clothing, valued at over \$4,500. The facts alleged against the woman were that she absconded from the man in 1916, taking the articles with her. She was only arrested on Saturday. Mr. Crew, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Leo D'Almada defended. The case was adjourned until Wednesday morning; bail being fixed at \$5,000.

One of a Gang.

A Chinese youth, when charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of a gold-mounted rattan bangle, frankly admitted that he had stolen it from a little girl whilst on board at Macao. He said he had come to Hongkong to pawn it; but the pawnbroker refused to take it in. Inspector Brown said that the defendant was one of a gang of youths who went between here and Macao, and who were a perfect pest. Two previous convictions were admitted by the defendant, who was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour. His Worship stated that he would recommend that defendant be banished.

A Tale of Three Chickens.

An Indian watchman figured as the defendant in a case of larceny, which was heard by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. A Chinese woman, living in High Street, alleged that she missed three chickens on Sunday morning and informed the police. Later, when she was passing the defendant's house, she saw her chicken with others. They had had their wings and tails clipped. The defendant stoutly denied that the chicken were the complainant's. This charge was brought against him in revenge, for he had had to turn the woman's children out of his house. His Worship did not think the watchman guilty, and dismissed the case.

"WHAT THING."

A New Singapore Annual.

Under the facetious and arrest-

ing title of "What Thing" (a phrase well-known to all who understand "pidgin English") two Singapore journalists, Messrs. P. Inglis and W. Arthur Wilson,

—formerly associated with Hong-

kong newspapers—have issued

for the Christmas and New Year

an Annual which they doubtless

intend to make of the "hardy"

variety as each Christmas and

New Year season comes round.

Copies are now to hand, and

are on sale at Messrs. Kelly

and Walsh, whose Singa-

apore branch printed and pub-

lished the Annual in question.

Dock Theft.

A poorly-clad Chinese was, before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, charged with stealing two port hole fastenings, from a ship at Hunghom Dock. A previous conviction was proved and his Worship sentenced the man to three months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

Fish Dealer in Trouble.

A fish dealer charged a man before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing a quantity of fish valued at \$4. It appeared that the fish were in a basket below a wharf, and included several garoops, which are valuable fish. The defendant was seen to pull the basket up and take the fish out. His Worship sent him to prison for three weeks with hard labour.

War Comforts.

"Our Little Bit" Society have to-day sent to Mearns, Shawan Tomes & Co., two cases of war comforts to be forwarded to Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, containing 976 roller bandages, 120 flannel vests, 150 suits pajamas, 43 white woollen hells, 91 white woollen caps, 30 pairs white woollen bed socks, 3 quilts, 3 pillows, 30 pairs slippers, 7 floor cloths, 1 lot magazines. The Society also sent to Captain Cassel in December last, for distribution to local troops, 120 khaki handkerchiefs.

\$5,000 Bail.

The concubine of a Chinese, living in Hongkong, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of money, jewellery and clothing, valued at over \$4,500. The facts alleged against the woman were that she absconded from the man in 1916, taking the articles with her. She was only arrested on Saturday. Mr. Crew, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Leo D'Almada defended. The case was adjourned until Wednesday morning; bail being fixed at \$5,000.

One of a Gang.

A Chinese youth, when charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of a gold-mounted rattan bangle, frankly admitted that he had stolen it from a little girl whilst on board at Macao. He said he had come to Hongkong to pawn it; but the pawnbroker refused to take it in. Inspector Brown said that the defendant was one of a gang of youths who went between here and Macao, and who were a perfect pest. Two previous convictions were admitted by the defendant, who was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour. His Worship stated that he would recommend that defendant be banished.

A Tale of Three Chickens.

An Indian watchman figured as the defendant in a case of larceny, which was heard by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. A Chinese woman, living in High Street, alleged that she missed three chickens on Sunday morning and informed the police. Later, when she was passing the defendant's house, she saw her chicken with others. They had had their wings and tails clipped. The defendant stoutly denied that the chicken were the complainant's. This charge was brought against him in revenge, for he had had to turn the woman's children out of his house. His Worship did not think the watchman guilty, and dismissed the case.

Returned Banished Charged.

A Chinese, who have been banished for five years in 1914, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of a cap and also with returning from banishment before his term had expired. The case was adjourned until Thursday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

ANOTHER ROBBERY NEAR CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—Through the space of

your valuable columns, I beg to

report that another daring rob-

bery took place in village about

seven miles beyond the

Tong-Tan-Ha Railway Station,

and in the neighbourhood of

Chin-Ki market town. On the night of

the 7th inst. about one hundred

robbers, well armed, attacked

the said village. As the watch-

ers of the village could not

withstand the attack, the marauders

ransacked every

house, one villager was shot to

death, one boy was kidnapped

and twelve bullocks were driven

away, the estimate of the total

loss being about ten thousand

dollars. Owing to the slackness

in the office of the Tung-Koon

Magistrate, in not taking up the

matter of the recent robberies at

Chin-Ki Market town more

promptly, these outlaws foresee

that the officials cannot overpower

them, and they take this advan-

tage to become more bold and

thrust the district under their

power. The inhabitants are

crying out for help from the

authorities, but without avail.

The district of Chin-Ki has</p

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE—DIV. 1.

Royal Engineers v. H. K. Football Club.

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday last, the teams being as follows:—

R. E.—Clarke; Blumfield, Lucas; Charters, Smith, White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Hopton, Pascall.

Club—Goldenberg; Cave, Mc.

Cubbin; Balston, Stewart, Rod-

ger; Grimmett, Chassell, Garrard,

McTavish, Wood.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

This is the first time these teams have met this season, and

the Club supporters had great

hopes that their favourites would

break the unbeaten record of the

Sappers. This, however, was not

to be, as the latter were in very

fine form, and, as the score

indicates, were the better team.

Play was somewhat even for the

first ten minutes, but from that

point onwards it was rare that

scoring. Major Morgan bowled

with good effect. The Club did

not open too strongly and eight

wickets were down for 96.

Donnelly came well to the rescue

and was highest scorer with a

well-played 62. Scores:—

R. E., 3; Club, 0.

In the second half, McCubbin

and Cave changed places, but

this was of little avail, as two

more goals followed in quick

succession, Pascall registering his

third point of the match, and

Hopton making his first score of

the season with a fine fast drive.

This was the extent of the scor-

ing, the Club defence holding

their own until the end. Result:—

R. E., 5; Club, 0.

Comments.—Although the

Sappers won by five clear goals,

there was not all that difference

between the two teams, but, at

the same time, undoubtedly the

better team won.

The Club forwards worked hard

to reduce the score, but were up

against a stiff proposition in

the R. E. halves. The elusive

Pascall was quite an artist at

outside left, his work being very

effective.

LEAGUE—DIV. 2.

South China Athletic v.

88th Co. R.G.A.

Played on the Club Ground on

Saturday. Much interest was

centred in this game, as both

teams are well up in the League

table, and a very keen contest

was anticipated.

As usual, the South China

Athletic had a large crowd of

followers, who showed great

excitement when their favourites

Kowloon v. R. G. A.

scored the first goal. Play

Playing at home, Kowloon

was of an even character

managed to secure a draw in this

throughout, but the Chinese match. The Gunners batted

showed more finish, their com-

first and scored 149, Kowloon

bination being much better, responding with 123 for nine.

Half-time:—South China

Athletic, 2; 88th Co. R.G.A., 0.

particularly interesting, except

for the Gunners' half. The match was not

Half-time:—South China

Athletic, 2; 88th Co. R.G.A., 0.

It was well into the second half that Kowloon's effort to avoid

the Gunners reduced the lead,

and by a great effort they drew

level shortly before the whistle

Scored for time. Result:—2 all.

Br. Dix, b. Pestonji ... 18

Br. D. M. ... 12

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

London VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

London & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

ENJOY THE SUMMER
OF 1918-IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD
Golfing-Automobiling-Boating-Fishing-Shooting-Mountain Climbing-and
Bathing-all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can Save real Money if you
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE
NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN
SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
REGULAR SAILING TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars of passage, fares,
and rates of accommodation, also
itineraries and details of service, apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND, C
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752, HONGKONG.

For freight rates through bills of lading via
Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific
Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and
United States also to Europe and West Indies
apply to J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and MONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL SHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama...		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Isadzu	[THURS.] 31st Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	[TUES.] 5th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Syo Maru Capt. Takano	[FRIDAY] 18th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	AKI Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	[SATURDAY] 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Colombo Maru Capt. Doki	[MONDAY] 26th Jan. at 8,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Bombay Maru Capt. Tsuru	[TUESDAY] 27th Jan. at 8,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi	[THURSDAY] 24th Jan. at 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL SHIPS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TEITO MARU	22,000	19th Jan.
HIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	2nd Mar.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HO:GKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Captain Leaving.

ARYO MARU 15,500 H. E. Hodgins. 15th Jan. at noon.

KIYO MARU 17,200 J. W. Evans. 18th Jan. at noon.

SEIYO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. They may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

J. DAIGO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS. Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change, without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 20th Jan. S.S. Bintang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26 & APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 113, Sub. E. H. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI. Suiyang 15th Jan. at 3 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI. Fengtien 16th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI. Sinkiang 17th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI. Sunning 19th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong January 14, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Defence Against Submarines.

A highly-placed authority in the French Navy, questioned by a representative of the "Matin" on the subject of defence against submarine attack, has replied as follows:—"Our submarine listening-microphones have been perfected to a degree which we would never have ventured to hope for only a few weeks ago—a progress which is proved by the rewards bestowed by Admiral Chaumet, the Minister of Marine, on the brilliant officers, Lieutenants Broglie, Frommages, and Walser, who have so successfully devoted themselves to such inventions. Once they are supplied with the devices all ships will soon be able to recognise the presence of a submarine, its distance, and its direction, and can then manoeuvre so as to avoid it, while, on the other hand, the gunboats and scouting vessels can at the same time take up the pursuit. That is why the British naval authorities are confident. And we, too, have good grounds for hope."

The United States Shipping Problem.

The following extracts from an interview given by Lord Northcliffe to the "United Press" emphasise the seriousness of the transport problem as it affects the whole of the Allies:—"The most urgent news that has crossed the Atlantic since I arrived in this country at the beginning of June," Lord Northcliffe said, "is the official statement by Sir Joseph Maclay, the British Controller of Shipping, to the effect that unless the United States faces the shipping problem and constructs 6,000,000 tons of shipping annually the military efforts of the United States will be crippled from the start." This is the solemn warning of Sir Joseph himself. It has passed the Censor. Set aside all German boasting. Put away from you the idea that Great Britain, who is increasing her own food production, can be starved out. The writing on the wall should arouse every thinking American to the greatest problem the world has ever faced—the transport across 3,000 miles of water of the new American Army, which already amounts to more than a million men, its cannon, shells, locomotives, railway track, munition plants, aeroplanes, observation balloons, hospitals, ambulances, convoys, doctors, nurses, machine gun, butchers, bakers, shoemakers, men of every trade, railroad engineers, interpreters, organisers, and distributors of stores, clothing, horses, mules, fodder, bookkeepers, and complete telephone and telegraph equipments with operators running into thousands. Now, Sir Joseph Maclay, as the British Shipping Controller, plainly says that unless 6,000,000 tons of shipping is built in the United States yearly you will not be able to transport those vital needs. You ask me if I agree with Sir Joseph. I do not profess to have any of the technical knowledge of shipping of the hard-headed Scotman who was chosen by the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, for a task that is much more difficult than even that of the Food Controller—the control of shipping that is being sunk more rapidly than it is being constructed, and that, mark you, at a time when the demand for shipping, owing to the transport needs of the United States Army, is increasing daily. But nothing that has happened alters my conviction that the combined shipyards of the Allies and their combined navies must make a superhuman effort to overcome the losses and meet the growing demand as to Atlantic transport to-day. The whole system of publishing figures of submarine sinkings by the Allies is misleading, and I have protested against it ever since it was adopted. I do not believe that any substantial progress has been made in stopping submarine depredations. Last week we were told off officially that the submarine sinkings of British ships were the lightest since the policy of ruthlessness commenced. Within a few hours cables flashed the news that the sinkings of French ships over the same period were the heaviest yet recorded. In other words, it is probable that a part of the submarine force of Germany that is fighting the greatest naval battle of the world on the south coast of Ireland was sent to the French coast to stop the arrival of urgent necessities from America for our daily transport."

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins. 15th Jan. at noon.
Hainhong ... J. W. Evans. 18th Jan. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 12. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a raid southward of Armentières and dispersed working parties south-eastward of Monchy-le-Preux. Hostile artillery was more active north-eastward of Ypres. Our aeroplanes dropped two tons of bombs on an ammunition depot in the vicinity of Courtrai and on other targets.

A French communiqué states:—In the region of St. Quentin there is an intense artillery duel.

London, January 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided trenches this morning to the east of Loos.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

London, January 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that *Vorwärts*, commenting on President Wilson's speech, says that the Germans must guard against too much confidence in President Wilson.

London, January 12.

The Russian newspaper *Pravda*, commenting on President Wilson's speech, describes President Wilson as the head of rapacious American Imperialism and as the greatest hypocrite history has ever known.

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

London, January 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid reports a general strike at Barcelona owing to the dearth of living. Bared crowds stoned the theatres and pillaged and destroyed cafés and concert halls. Numerous arrests have been made, and many people have been wounded.

There have been similar demonstrations at other towns.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

London, January 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Chamber has by 297 to 145 passed a vote of confidence in the Government, following a debate on the diplomatic conduct of the war, in which M. Pichon reiterated the refusal of the Government to grant Socialists passports for Petrograd.

The Socialists again demanded passports for Petrograd, M. Albert Thomas also demanding a joint statement of Allied war aims.

M. Pichon dwelt on the unanimity of the Allies in their conduct of the war and unreservedly approved the speeches of Mr. Lloyd-George and President Wilson. In explaining why passports were refused, M. Pichon recalled the Maximilian repudiation of their engagements, and read a letter from M. Trotzky isolating the French Socialists. He said the Government had done the latter a service by refusing them passports. M. Pichon mentioned that France took the initiative in December in suggesting that the Allies make a joint declaration of war aims, but it was considered preferable to make separate declarations. It was bound to be disclosed that France, when he was Premier, confidentially communicated her war aims to President Wilson, who then asked Germany to avow hers.

NO SWEEPING ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

London, January 12.

The Board of Admiralty has been reconstituted. The new members are Rear Admiral Sydney B. Fremantle, Captain George P. W. Hope and (as civilian member) Mr. Arthur Pease. Acting Vice Admiral Sir Henry Oliver and Commodore Godfrey Paice retire.

Later.

The unsensational character of the Admiralty changes is regarded as dispelling fears that any violent change in the main lines of naval policy is contemplated.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

London, January 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin semi-official message says the authorities are unable to make any definite statement as to the sinking of the hospital ship *Rewa*, as the submarine possibly concerned is still at sea. But competent quarters consider it impossible that the vessel was torpedoed; it must have been mined.

BRITISH DESTROYER FOUNDERS IN SNOWSTORM.

London, January 12.

The Admiralty announces that the destroyer *Reacon* was wrecked and foundered on the 9th instant during a snowstorm off the north coast of Ireland. There are no survivors.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, January 12.

A message from Las Palmas states that a boat containing the First Officer and eighteen other survivors of the Spanish steamer *Josquin Matabrull* has arrived there. The vessel was torpedoed on December 31 because she was carrying hides to the United States. Another boat, containing the Captain and twenty sailors, is missing.



You be the Judge

From any point that you wish to Judge it, PETER DAWSON WHISKY is all that could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won.

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL.

Petrograd, January 11.

General Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander-in-Chief, has issued a Manifesto depicting the Russian Republic as being surrounded by enemies on all sides.

The Manifesto contemplates a Holy War against the bourgeoisie of Russia, Germany, Britain and France, and for this purpose appeals for the creation of a new People's Army. It is declared that it would be a counter-stroke to the German peace conditions.

The Manifesto alleges that Americans and Frenchmen are financing General Kaledin and states that a Holy War on the fronts as well as behind the lines may be a terrible unavoidable fate. Therefore, a new and well-armed force of resisters must be organised, the nucleus of which should be the Red Guards, because the old army is exhausted. The new People's Army must be subject to rigorous revolutionary discipline.

The Manifesto says:—Comrades, the people of Italy, Spain, France, Austria and Switzerland look to you with hope and await the call to battle against their bourgeoisie!

General Krylenko declares there will be no compulsion in recruiting the new Army.

The Manifesto concludes with a special appeal for the co-operation of their Ukrainian comrades.

Petrograd, January 12.

The People's Commissioners have confiscated the great Pitloff Ironworks at Petrograd "owing to the indebtedness of the Company," also the motor-car workshop of the International Slewing Car Company "owing to the refusal of the management to continue to work."

Petrograd, January 12.

The leaders of the Cossacks in the Don are disagreeing. General Kaledin is supported by the majority of the troops and the educated classes against intervening in Russian internal affairs, although they are ready to oppose Maximilian aggression in the Don territory. Generals Alexieff and Korniloff favour making the Don area a centre of campaign against the Bolsheviks, relying largely on the formation of an officers' corps, comprising 25,000 bayonets.

It is reported that the Ukrainians have occupied Bakhmach, in the Government of Chernigov, after severe fighting.

London, January 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, M. Trotzky, at Brestilovsk, said the Russians desired to continue the peace negotiations whether or not the Entente Powers participated. He disagreed with the difficulties urged by the Austro-Germans regarding the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm, but as the Russian people desired a most speedy peace, he consented to remain at Brestilovsk, in order to deprive the Quadruple Alliance of a pretext for breaking off the negotiations on technical grounds.

London, January 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, M. Trotzky and Herr von Kuehlmann have agreed that Ukraine should act as an independent Republic at the peace negotiations.

London, January 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Red Guards are terrorising Finland. They have threatened to dissolve the Diet and to create a "Red Diet."

London, January 12.

There have been over five hundred election returns for the Russian Constituent Assembly, including 201 Social Democrats and 158 Maximilists.

London, January 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Delegates at Brestilovsk have agreed to a Russian proposal to form committees to discuss political, territorial, economic and legal questions.

London, January 12.

The Fatherland Party movement is spreading in Austria. Numerous meetings passed resolutions urging Count Czernin to arrange "A close Military and Commercial Union of Poland, Lithuania and Courland with the Central Powers. Domination of the Danube and routes to the eastern shores of the Adriatic is also necessary for a lasting peace."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE OUTLOOK.

London, January 11.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in a speech at an American luncheon in the Savoy Hotel, said that the abyss between our war aims and Prussia's ambitions could not be bridged at present. Germany still hoped for complete victory. We must raise our armies to their full strength. We must have food rations. Every ton of food saved meant a ton of shells fired. He had been compelled to reduce shell and steel by hundreds of thousands of tons, owing to lack of ships. Nevertheless, the Army in 1918 would have more powerful artillery and more shells than ever. We would be able also to completely equip several hundred thousands of Americans. The Germans were bringing hundreds of thousands of troops and thousands of guns from the Eastern Front and the greatest storm of all was gathering, but we are preparing to receive them. The stories of Germans deserting by the hundred rather than face the furnace into which the ambitions of their War Lords seemed to hurl them was not surprising. He felt sure we would win outright if we used all our resources fully. (Cheers.)

U. S. SHIPPING OUTPUT.

Washington, January 12.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, estimates that the production of shipbuilding for 1918 will be four-and-a-half million tons. Fifty-one shipyards are engaged on the construction of steel ships, and 67 shipyards on wooden ships. Last year there were 148 shipyards; to-day there are approximately 700. The enrolment of 380,000 workers is progressing well.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 10.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co.'s silver report is as follows:—The tone of the market has remained distinctly good. There has been a fair demand for trade purposes, and sufficient supplies have been forthcoming in the last few days without the price being affected. The Shanghai exchange is firm at the official quotation of 4s. 5d. per tael. The Indian silver holding shows a decrease corresponding to the shrinkage of the note issue.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

London, January 11.

It is officially announced that Vice-Admiral Bacon has been appointed Controller of the Montagu Inventions Department, in succession to Colonel Good Adams.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

CANTONS.

NORTH CHINAS.

UNIONS.

YANGTZE.

FIRE INSURANCES.

CHINA FIRES.

H. K. FIRES.

SHIPPING.

DOUGLAES.

STEAMBOATS.

INDOS (DEF.).

INDOS (PREF.).

SHELLS.

FERRIES.

SUGARS.

MALABOOS.

MINING.

KAIJANS.

LANGKATS.

RAUBS.

TRONOHs.

URALS.

ORIENTAL CONS.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. WHARVES.

H. K. DOCKS.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

CENTRAIS.

H. K. HOTELS.

LAND INVEST.

H'PRESSES EST.

K'LOON LANDS.

SHAI LANDS.

WEST POINTS.

RECLAMATIONS.

COTTON MILLS.

EWOS.

KUNG YIKS.

SHAI COTTONS.

YANGTSEPOO.

ORIENTALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BORNEOS.

CHINA LIGHT & P. B.

PROVIDENTS.

DAIRY FARMS.

GREEN ISLANDS.

H. K. ELECTRICALS.

H. K. ICE CO.

ROPES.

STEEL FOUNDRIES.

TRAMS, LOW LEVEL.

TRAMS, PEAK, QLDS.

LAUNDRIES.

U. WATERBOATS.

WATSONS.

WM. POWELLS.

MORNING POSTS.

CORRECTED TO MORNING MONDAY JANUARY 14, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T.

DEMAND.

30/DS.

50/DS.

4 M/S.

T/T SHANGHAI.

T/T SINGAPORE.

"Embassy"

The Perfect Cigarette

QUALITY is the point which is necessary in an enjoyable cigarette.

In Tins of 25 & 50

That's why "EMBASSY" VIRGINIA No. 77 has been justly described as THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to

THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG:
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER
SPECIAL BEER
SPECIAL BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED

ASAHI BEER
SPECIAL BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED

</div